

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses the method of the study that relates to the research design, population and sample, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In doing research, the researcher needs to determine what research design that is suitable for the research itself to make the research well-arranged. Creswell (2009) stated that research design is types of inquiry within qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approach that provide specific direction for procedures in research design. Research can be classified into three basic categories: quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods research. Quantitative is based on testing a theory, measured with numbers, and analyzed using statistical techniques and it particularly emphasizes objectivity and reproducibility (Smith et al., 1979). Quantitative research design includes experimental and nonexperimental design. Meanwhile, qualitative research design is focused at understanding the human behavior by building complex, holistic pictures of the social and cultural settings, it is stated by Arongsino, M.V in Latief M.A (2016:77).

In this research, the researcher implemented a mixed method. The researcher applied this research design because the research itself involved the analysis of both data forms. Meanwhile, as stated by Creswell (2014:3), the mixed method combines elements of qualitative and quantitative approaches which makes mixed method presents between them. Moreover, based on Angrosino

(2007:1) qualitative research tries to understand the details of an event or action in order to find the meaning, definition, concept, characteristic, and descriptions. Based on this research, the quantitative research design would be able to answer what the factors that lead students in doing plagiarism. Moreover, both of quantitative and qualitative research design would be able to answer the students' perception about plagiarism by calculating the percentage score of the questionnaire answers by using Likert scale and describing the reason of the students' perception of the plagiarism.

### **3.2 Population and Sample**

Population and sample in research have an important role which are as the source of research data. Ary et.al (2010) stated that population is all group of well-defined class of people, events, or objects where the generation is made. The population of this study was the English Language Education Department (ELED) students at the fifth-semester in academic year 2018/2019 specifically in the intermediate writing class. In academic year 2018/2019, the intermediate class had 110 students which divided into five classes. The researcher decided to choose the fifth-semester students as the population because the fifth-semester students have been taught about plagiarism and they are relevant about this thesis.

Moreover, sample is a small part of a population that is selected for the observation (Ary et al, 2010). In this research, the researcher used convenience sampling to determine the sample of the research. According to Sugiyono (2008:124), convenience sampling is a type of non-probability sampling where the sample is taken by the people who easy to reach. In this sampling, the

researcher personally knew the sample better and was familiar with the sample. In this research, the researcher chose one class only among five classes which was easiest to access and had a flexible schedule for the research. Moreover, The students were selected because they could provide relevant information about the topic.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

Data collection is the method included in the process of gathering the research data. These following are the instruments and the procedures of collecting data:

#### **3.3.1 Research Instrument**

To get the data in research, the researcher needed to find a suitable tool or instrument. As stated by Zohrabi (2013), the common instruments in mixed research used by the researcher are closed-ended, open-ended questionnaires, interviews and classroom observations. Thus, the researcher could choose one or more than one tools that were suitable with the research to collect the data. In this regard, the researcher chose the questionnaire as the instruments for this research. These instruments were distributed to the students to answer what factors led the students in doing plagiarism and also to find out what was their perception about plagiarism itself. Polit and Hungler (1997) mentioned questionnaire as the way of gathering information respondents about attitudes, knowledge, belief, and feeling. Questionnaire can be presented in various ways. According to Zohrabi (2013), there are three ways of doing questionnaire: closed-ended (or structured)

questionnaires, open-ended (or unstructured) questionnaires, and a mixture of closed-ended and open-ended questionnaires. In this study, the researcher applied a mixture of closed-ended and open-ended questionnaires. The open-ended questionnaire was used to find the factors that led the student in doing plagiarism and the closed-ended questionnaires were constructed to know the students' perception about plagiarism.

### **3.3.2 Procedure for Collecting Data**

In the collecting data, the researcher used some steps as follows:

1. Distributing the questionnaires for 27 intermediate writing class.
2. Completing the questionnaires and collect the answer from all of the students.
3. Confirming the participants' answer on the questionnaire.
4. Last, interpreting the result of the questionnaire.
5. Doing an interview if the answer is not clear.

### **3.4 Data Analysis**

In data analysis, the researcher organized some procedures as follows.

1. Tabulating the students' questionnaire data
2. Calculating the students' questionnaire data
3. Formulating the result

**Using the Likert Scale formula:**

<b>Score: Strongly agree: 4</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>: 2</b>
<b>Agree : 3</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>	<b>: 1</b>

**Answered score:  $N \times S$**

**$N$  = the number of students who answer**

**$S$  = the score**

4. Describing the result of the study

5. Concluding the result of the study

